



Monitoring plan

Strategic Environmental Assessment

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CEFAP

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The sustainable development strategies define the framework for environmental assessments. These strategies ensure the decoupling between economic growth and its impact on the environment.

The monitoring ensures
control over significant environmental impacts
resulting from the **implementation of plans and programs** approved
and **verify the attainment sustainability objectives set,**

so as to promptly identify

the **unforeseen negative impacts**
and **take appropriate corrective measures.**

Monitoring is carried out by the proceeding
in collaboration with the competent authority
also making use of the system of environmental agencies
and the Institute for Environmental Research.



The **sustainable development strategies** define a set of sustainability goals with their targets for each of the environmental issues of reference.

The monitoring of the implementation of plans and programs must be able to **verify whether the plan or program contributes to the achievement of sustainability goals** of reference.

Monitoring must be able to verify to what extent the implementation of the p/p is consistent with the achievement of sustainability, or rather to describe the **contribution of the individual p/p to these objectives**



It has to be a **decision support tool** that monitors the implementation of the plan or program throughout its life cycle.

If you encounter difficulties in pursuing sustainability goals or the presence of unforeseen adverse effects on the environment, **monitoring must support the actions of the reorientation of the plan / program**



Monitoring is not just a collection of data and information, but includes a series of activities aimed at providing decision support that concept are already in the process of elaboration of the plan and the environmental rapport.

You must define:

- the environmental effects to be monitored
- the indicators
- the calculation methods
- the support elements
- the mechanisms of reorientation of the p / p
- the responsibility for the implementation and management of activities

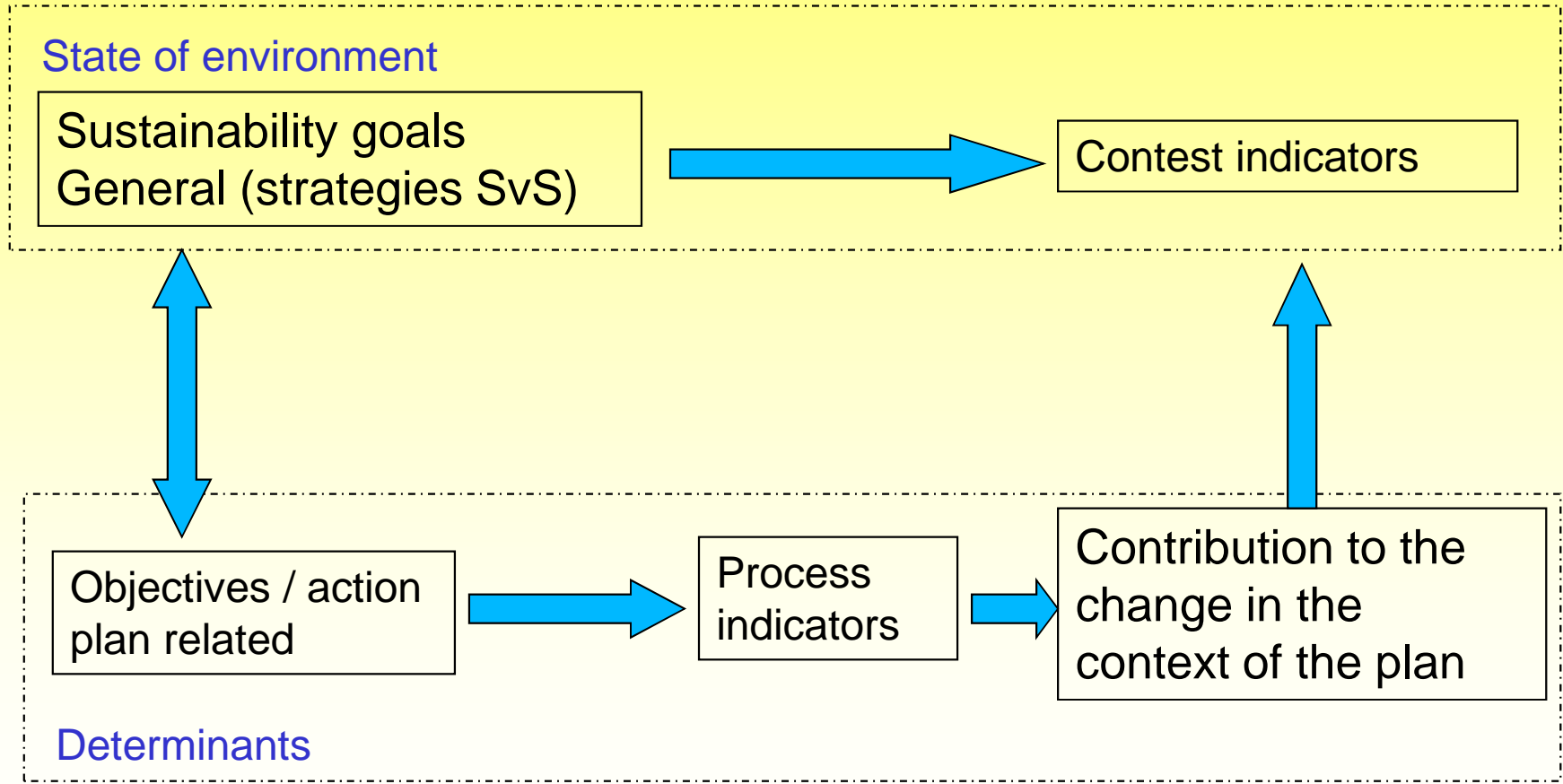


Phases of the monitoring

Analysis: information acquisition, calculation of the indicators, comparison with the trends expected to see if there are deviations from expectations;

Diagnosis: identification and description of the causes of deviations recorded compared to expectations, attributable to changes in the situation or problems with the implementation of the p/p;

Therapy: whether and what actions reorientation of the p/p you should take.





The monitoring of a program-plan may constitute mainly on determinants / pressures consequent to the rated instrument, and almost never on the environmental aspects, already very difficult / expensive to monitor in an EIA, worse in a ESA

(comments to the WG interagency monitoring plans VAS)

